

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 28, 1914

NUMBER 13

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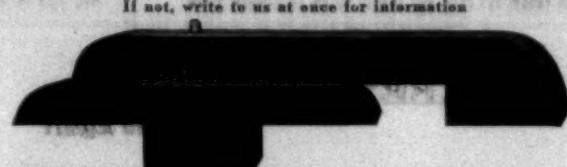
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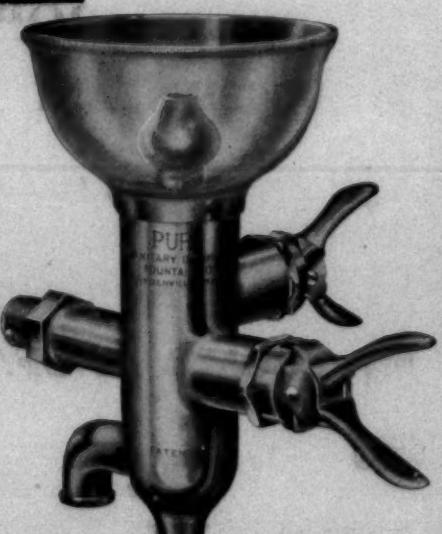
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THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Charlotte, N. C.

The South's Leading Textile Journal

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 28, 1914

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The Export Side of the Textile Industry

J. F. FITZGERALD before National Association Cotton Manufacturers

I am not a cotton manufacturer, but having given some study to the exports of the various textiles, especially cotton, I believe that your industry shows a marked development in foreign trade. It is with our common interest, therefore, of co-operating along the lines of foreign trade that I have consented to review in this regard certain aspects, especially of your business.

First of all, please rest assured that your industry is far too complex for me to undertake to tell you how to run it. What I do wish to do, is to interest you personally in this problem of foreign markets. Even though at present you have had pressure brought to bear upon you in this regard, and perhaps export considerable, nevertheless you, personally, have largely shifted the study of this foreign problem upon your sales agency, so many other problems have seemed more important to you for the time being. Let us, then, look at this problem man to man, leaving all our intermediates out of the question.

For the year 1913, two hundred and seventy-seven textile mills were built, this being about the average number. In the cotton industry there were 332,760 new spindles, a decrease from the previous year, but when considering the extent of our home markets, quite an excessive yearly growth. This growth did not embrace many new mills, but improvements and additions to old mills.

These figures show that our recent rate of growth has been considerably more than our home market requires. In the recent tariff investigation it was shown conclusively that the manufacturers of the United States could supply the home market on 65 per cent production. This leaves 35 per cent as a curtailment of production, causing the shutting down and throwing out of work your employees, or for the development of your export sales.

Our cotton mills are practically located on the ocean, and especially in the New England district are provided with good ports for export. The sea, in the early days of the industry, meant much to the Yankee manufacturers. Their clipper ships carried cotton goods which were bartered to the natives in the leading ports of Africa and Asia. In the Orient, a white man was first to develop her labor so that they may

have a greater degree of skill and be able to produce on a basis more and more favorable to meet the English and foreign manufacturers on export fields.

Last year we exported \$1,185,000,000 worth of manufactured goods, comprising 46 1/10 per cent of our total exports as compared with \$121,000,000 worth in 1880, composing only 14 78/100 per cent of the exports. From a general survey for 1913, the Government synopsis states that—"The growth in exports of manufactures of cotton has not kept pace with that in many other classes, especially iron, steel, lumber, copper and mineral oils."

In 1913 our total exports of cotton manufactures was 466,677,252 yards, valued at \$53,750,000, which showed a slight increase over 1912. In 1913 we exported \$4,589,896 worth of woolen manufactures and \$2,284,896 worth of silk manufactures. The world's trade in cotton manufactures approximates \$900,000,000. Of this amount the United Kingdom supplies about \$600,000,000; Germany is second with \$136,000,000; France is third with \$75,000,000; and the United States is fourth. Although we produce two-thirds of the raw cotton of the world, we supply only one-sixth of the cotton manufactures. The Orient is the world's chief market for cotton goods, Asia importing about \$350,000,000 worth annually, \$200,000,000 worth being taken by India and about \$100,000,000 by China. Europe takes about \$250,000,000 worth; North America \$125,000,000 worth; South America \$75,000,000 worth, and Oceania and Africa each about \$35,000,000 worth, these figures being approximations from the last available figures in the various countries.

Of the \$100,000,000 for China, our share was \$8,00,000, whereas in 1905 we sold, after Russo-Japanese war, \$33,500,000 worth to China. Our share in the India trade for last year was \$1,000,000. Our balance of excess of imports of cotton manufactures over exports \$100,000,000, which is a considerable improvement over thirty years ago when the excess was \$21,000,000. The principal markets for our exports were Philippine Islands, China, Canada, West Indies, Central America, Red Sea district and East Africa. Let us look briefly at each one of these markets.

The exports to China increased over 1912, but Japan has had constantly a greater share of this market because she is more favorably located and can, through various channels, more readily get her goods into China, but her great growth has been largely due to the development of her sales agents. Russia has also absorbed through her activity, a large share of the Chinese market, but with our economic supremacy in production of gray goods we, with improved method of sales, should be able to meet this Japanese competition, especially when we consider what a great handicap Japan has with her limited capital. After all, it is their activity in pushing sales and studying the constantly changing conditions of the country which makes them able to respond more quickly than we do. Although the Chinese have suffered by having their coinage debased to one-half its former purchasing power, with no increase in wages, the Chinese market, nevertheless, offers a constantly increasing demand for cotton goods, this demand being helped by the modern spirit prevailing from the government down to the coolie laborer. Furthermore, our goods are of a much better quality than those from Japan, and our brands have been recognized for years there.

Our export trade to the Philippine Islands was one of our brightest spots last year, having sent them \$5,848,400 worth of cottons, an increase of about \$600,000 over 1912. Of course, we have been able to increase there largely because of the fact that the Philippine tariff has given us a slight preference over other countries. Nevertheless, our growth will have to be enormously increased before we can outsell England, who today sells her, roughly, twice as much as we do.

No doubt, through the recent reports made by Mr. Ralph M. Odell, Commercial Agent of the Department of Commerce, who, I see, is to follow me on the program, you are more familiar with certain points in regard to the Red Sea, East Africa and South African districts than formerly. However, I think it would be well for us to hear in mind one or two of the points which he has so ably brought out in his investigations there.

(Continued on Page 6.)

TEXTILE CREDITS

E. H. BENNET before National Association Cotton Manufacturers

If anyone were to ask me what has impressed me most in the study I have been making of textile credits for the past few years, I think I should answer that it has been the steady decrease in the amount of "guesswork financing." As I look outside the textile industry, and see everywhere the passion for publicity, for publicity of corporation management, publicity of government conduct, publicity of financial transactions, I cannot wonder that the textile industry should share in the effects of this modern demand. Slowly, and yet steadily, the number of cotton mills whose statements of financial condition are either a sealed book, that only the privileged characters can open, or a mathematical enigma that only the insiders can understand, is diminishing and will probably vanish altogether within a few years.

The loudest demand for a clear and reliable statement comes, naturally, from the banks. To the credit of the textile industry be it said, that bankers usually have had little to complain about, in the financial statements made to them by textile mills seeking to borrow. Occasionally the failure of a mill brings to light a case where even the bankers have been furnished with misinformation as to inventories or raw material on hand or of finished goods as yet unsold, but these instances have been so infrequent as to emphasize, by their rareness, the high average of integrity to which the textile industry may fairly lay claim. Nevertheless, upon our own industry, the bankers are beginning to impose a demand that bodes ill for guesswork financing. They are clamoring for audited paper to a far larger extent than ever before.

Within two recent weeks, three meetings at widely separated points in the United States brought this fact home with distinctness. One meeting was at Spokane, Wash., where the clearing house banks had assembled to adopt rules relative to the collection of interest on loans made by them. Their resolution dealing with that subject contained, also, a united demand that borrowers should henceforward furnish them with detailed reports by reputable accountants, based on thorough examination of their business. Another meeting was at Cincinnati, where an association of bank men had gathered to consider the problem of check collection.

In the course of their proceedings, however, they adopted a resolution pledging themselves as bankers hereafter to express a preference for audited paper, when they are making purchases from the commercial note brokers. Finally at Boston, where a committee of bankers and business men, selected by the Chamber of Commerce, has been trying to frame a definition of commercial paper, for use under the new Federal Reserve Act, that committee has turned aside from its specific labor long enough to urge

the Federal Reserve Board to require semi-annual statements of condition of bank borrowers, and it specifically mentions certification of such statements as worth while.

These three instances are striking, because each of these important groups of men had not assembled at all for the purpose of considering the accuracy of the statements which borrowers have been making.

The fact is, however, that so general is the cry for precise knowledge about the financial condition of those who borrow, that whenever men have gathered to consider banking problems, either at Spokane in the far West, or at Cincinnati in the middle West, or at Boston in the far East, they have felt impelled to add this demand to those other demands for which they are more especially assembled. Banks are determined to know that the statement furnished them sets forth facts as they are, not merely as the manufacturer believes them to be, or, in the rare case, pretends to believe them to be.

You may be interested to know that at least one state is likely to lend the strong arm of legal requirement to the demand from bankers that guesswork financing shall cease. Massachusetts is the state in question.

For years now, it has compelled every corporation that does business within its borders, or holds a Massachusetts charter, to file in the State House in Boston an annual statement of condition. To some corporations, the requirement has been irksome. A demand for publicity of this sort has appeared like a violation of the secrecy that private business has regarded as its right from the days of Noah. For the most part, the law has been complied with by the corporations. While the gentle art of suppressing the truth has been practiced with real expertise by a good many corporations, few downright and deliberate attempts have been made to deceive the reader of the statements.

A reasonably accurate idea of the mill's financial condition has been given. To my mind, it is very much to the credit of the cotton and woolen manufacturers of Massachusetts that few have imitated the plan which one mill is said to have, of always inventorying its cotton at one cent a pound, and its cloth at a cent a yard, whenever it is making up its statement for the state of Massachusetts.

The minority stockholder, or other part owner of that mill, who does not have access to the books, may be misled by this scheme into setting too low a value upon his shares, and selling them for less than they are worth. That effect, however, lamentable though it is, is scarcely so much to be deplored as is the example which the management of that mill has set to the community, of a lawless spirit that defies the purpose of statutes while observing the letter. One reason, maybe, why there has been a general compliance with the general

spirit of the law is that a majority of the directors must take oath to the accuracy of the filed statements, to the best of their knowledge and belief, and an auditor, formally selected by a committee of directors, adds his certificate.

The Commissioner of Corporations of Massachusetts now desires to give these statements an even higher standing for accuracy, incidentally striking a telling blow at such practices as that of the mill mentioned above.

Heretofore, the auditor who has been chosen to add his certificate to the final statement could be anyone whom the directors cared to pick. How frequently he was simply a tool in the hands of the directors is a guess scarcely worth the making. There was nothing in the statute to require that he know anything whatever about accounts. He could be the watchman at the mill gate, if the directors cared to pick one of that type. The purpose now is to have the law so amended that the committee of directors, after making their selection, shall state in writing under oath that this person who they have employed is experienced as an accountant and qualified to act as an auditor, in their judgment and belief.

Even more effective than this provision is likely to be a require-

ment that the Commissioner would impose upon the auditor himself. For years the auditor's certificates under oath has been merely to the effect that the statement of the financial condition of the mill that the directors have prepared has been found by him to be "according to the books" of the corporation.

What an avenue of escape from any moral responsibility on his part, or, at least, from the more exacting ideals of accountancy, this has provided him. His own common sense might tell him that the books did not set forth the actual state of affairs. He might discover that the insiders were deliberately making the corporation look more or less prosperous on its books than the facts would warrant. A sensitive man would have some qualms of conscience over the fact that he was to certify to the accuracy of the statement these directors had prepared, if the law itself had not given him so good an excuse for dulling the cries of his conscience that the statement was misleading.

Indeed, this form of oath that auditors have been taking for years is nothing more nor less than an invitation to accountants to forget that their profession has a code of ethics, or that financial statements should tell neither more nor less than the whole truth.

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You may have seen this at the Textile Exhibit. If not, write for catalog or engineer.

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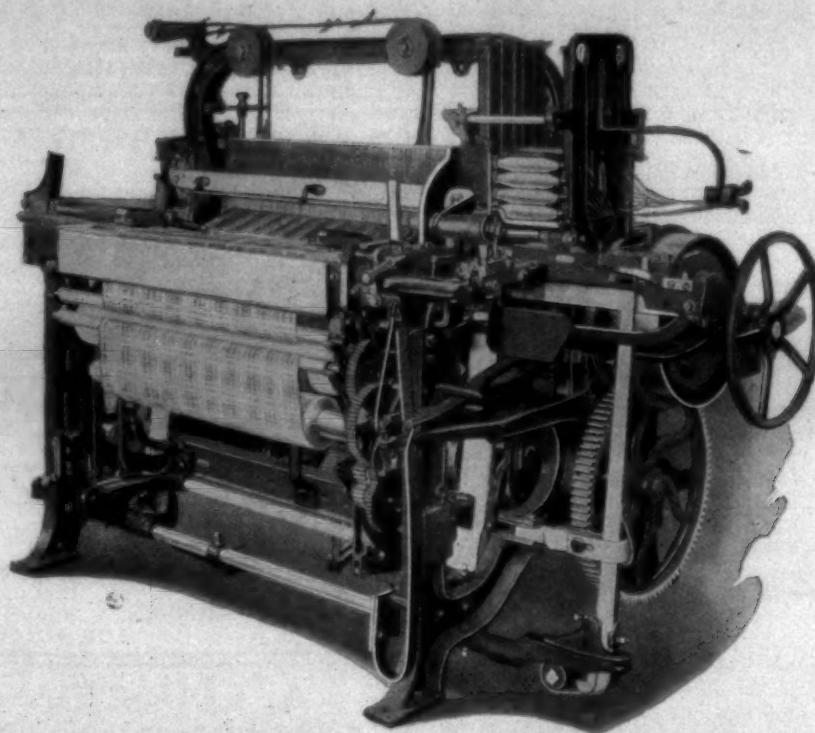
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So the Commissioner would require the auditor hereafter to take oath that the statement represents the true condition of the corporation "to the best of his professional knowledge and belief." That single word "professional" put him on honor. No avenue of escape from responsibility or from the demands of his conscience is left. He must find the books either in accord with his own common sense and general knowledge of the fitness of things, or he must withhold his oath.

The suggested law does not say that he shall become appraiser, expert manufacturer or warehouseman, it does expect of him that when he finds a mill undervaluing its stock or overvaluing it, he will refuse to certify to the statement unless these glaring misstatements are rectified.

I have described this proposed change of law in Massachusetts as a blow at guesswork financing. May I add a personal experience to show that the business community is ready for such a change of law? I was down in Connecticut the other day, and I fell into a discussion with a banker of Hartford, relative to the securities of a prosperous Massachusetts corporation. He was inclined highly to favor them, and so was I. He found only one feature about the corporation's financial statements to disturb him.

The auditor in each instance merely certified that the statement was according to the books of the corporation. He knew the auditor well as the accounts at his head office; and so thorough is the audit, not plentiful enough.

He had that the corporation is run on that seen many financial statements certified to by this auditor that did not contain any such hedge in the certificate, as these words "according to the books" constituted. Hence, he wished very much to know whether this auditor was denied information about the affairs of this particular Massachusetts corporation which he ought to possess, or whether he was finding things in the accounts that struck him as not candid.

It occurred to me at the time that the auditor was simply following the Massachusetts statute, and was not seeking to evade any responsibility, but at the request of the Hartford banker, I undertook to ascertain the exact facts.

I wrote the treasurer of the corporation about my Hartford interview, and asked for the facts. You will gather some sense of the extent to which the heads of large corporations are becoming impressed with the value of the utmost frankness in their statements, and of the absolute elimination of guesswork, when I tell you what happened.

He came all of the way to Boston from his mill town bearing information for me, and proof that it was so. He showed me his auditor's report, and there was no hedge about it. He hired that auditor at a substantial cost to probe his accounts, not once a year, but every month; to audit every payment and every receipt; to go over the accounts of every one of his plants monthly, as the service of borrowers located in those other parts where funds are

audit as a basis.

It constitutes the treasurer's means of knowing what is going on at his plants. Of course, when the Hartford banker heard from me the true facts, he was completely freed from any uncertainty. That he should have made the inquiry, however, in the first place, indicate that growing demand for exact information in mill statements, and the solicitude of the treasurer who came to see me in evidence that that demand is being freely recognized, even in advance of the time when the statute will demand it.

Another phase of mill financing where guesswork must be eliminated, for the good of all concerned, but particularly for the welfare of the mill itself, is in the relations of mills to note brokers. There have been glaring instances, within very recent months, of serious consequences to textile organizations, through too much confidence on the part of the textile borrower in the power of the note broker to care for its needs. Guesswork as to how much paper of the mill the broker could keep out was the basis of this misplaced confidence.

The part which the note broker plays in the credit arrangements of this country must not be valued too poorly. I admit that. There is no other force in this country that is doing so much to put the funds that are so plentiful in one section at the service of borrowers located in

He is the great equalizing factor, that enables the money of this country to be more efficient, extending its aid to the largest possible number of people at the lowest reasonable rate. No one who has seen the painstaking care with which the better body of note brokers seek to know all the facts about the paper they offer, and the honorable way in which many of them act, when unexpected trouble appear in the course of their trades, can fail to have respect for the entire craft.

The note broker is not capable of working miracles. He is subject to human limitations, and he cannot keep the borrowing capacity of a mill up at top notch, or anywhere near that point, when money is tightening everywhere, and the biggest banks are being compelled to put on the brakes in order to protect their reserves. So, when the note broker assures you that he can keep a certain specific amount of your notes out all of the time, remember that he is merely guessing that he can, and that the shrewdest guessers sometimes prove to be mistaken.

If you don't, then you may suddenly find yourself with notes maturing on your hands at a time when our note broker is unable to place any more for you, and your own bank unwilling to lend you enough to care for your needs. This is no imaginary picture. Its counterpart has been seen within the textile industry at no very distant time in the past.

(Continued on Page 16.)

Nigrum Saddles

Those who have had charge of spinning rooms or have worked as second hands and section men have often wished that there was some means of oiling rollers in such a way that no oil could run out on the leather top rolls, and many efforts have been made to devise a system of careful oiling that would prevent the oil from damaging the leather top rolls and causing the ends to break down. Not only does such oil cause bad spinning, but it decreases the life of the leather roll and thereby increase the cost

used as bearings is permanently lubricated and there is absence of friction of wearing. Within the last few years the Graphite Lubricating Company have conceived the idea of applying this process to wooden saddles for spin-

One-Piece Nigrum Saddle.

nings frames and are now selling considerable of them to cotton mills. These saddles being made of wood, the pores of which are filled with graphite require not oiling and yet run smoothly and without friction. They have called them "Nigrum Saddles," and at places where they



Two-Piece Nigrum Saddle.

of the roller covering.

The Graphite Lubricating Company, John street, Boundbrook, N. J., have for many years been manufacturing self-lubricating bearings for shafting under a patent process of their own. By this process, they are able to treat wood with the graphite in such a way that the graphite permeates the pores of the wood and the wood, therefore, when

have installed them in the South, they have received repeat orders. They will be glad to send samples to those who are interested, and we believe that it is a proposition well worth considering, both from the standpoint of economy and efficiency. Their address is Graphite Lubricating Company, No. 5 John street, Boundbrook, N. J.

The Export Side of the Textile Industry.

(Continued from Page 3.)

In Turkey, the Italian, German, Austrian, and Spanish mills cover the territory by direct agents, and by quoting more favorable terms and with longer credit, they have broken down a monopoly that England long enjoyed.

The Italian manufacturers have shown special activity in this regard. They have not sold better goods, but on the whole, cheaper goods with better selling methods. American goods have a splendid reputation for quality in this region, but owing to our terms of sale, the merchants, especially in Constantinople, are inclined to purchase the foreign goods. Also, American mills have seemed unwilling to make all the widths and designs they desire.

In Red Sea and African districts, our trade has experienced some difficulty owing to the fact that our new tariff placed a duty of 20 per cent on ivory, for which cotton goods are exchanged with the natives. The imports of American gray sheeting exceed those of all other competing countries combined, in this Red Sea district, Aden being second only to China. This is due to the fact that American brands have long been in the field and their quality is recognized so that up to a certain point they are willing to pay more for our goods. We suffer here, as in many other places, through the Italians and Austrians copying our brands and putting them on an inferior quality of goods. There is

even greater possibility for extending the sale of our well known sheetings in Abyssinia, but in order to take full advantage of this opportunity it should be possible to ship direct to this region and establish a steamship connection through the port of Jibitu, avoiding transhipment as at present.

In the Sudan, Mr. Odell suggests that direct agencies should be established at Khartum, exchanging cotton goods for ivory for shipment to the United States, making a profitable trade both ways.

He also shows that whereas at present we are doing little in other sections of Africa, there will be a wonderful market developed owing to the fact that more and more of the native tribes are, through civilization, learning to wear clothes. In South Africa although there is not great market for gray goods, we should be able to export certain higher quality cloths to keep up with our increase in other lines of exports which have been more and more successful.

Turning to South America and Central America, we find a wholly different condition. The native demand is not for the lower grade cloths, in which we excel, and it is therefore, all the more difficult for us to be able to compete with the Europeans at present so well established. However, a development of new sales methods should be able to give us a better chance, especially if other American lines of manufacture co-operate so that the facilities of trade may be established.

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We could almost indefinitely analyze with interest our present successes and failures in the foreign markets, but as I have not personally traveled in these countries, and am, no doubt, covering many points that you may already know, I do not care to emphasize this part of the paper. What I wish to interest you in is to begin and think in foreign terms: to talk commerce; think commerce, and teach commerce to your employees and those nearest and dearest to you. If we do that, our ways and means will develop more rapidly than we even at present may hope. Our knowledge, then, will help us to really supply what the people in various communities actually need and want, and we will not, as we today are largely doing, try to sell goods according to the tastes of the people in our own country. For instance, in South America we have had little success because we have not adapted ourselves to the styles and the finishes of fabrics sold there. Our trouble is really that we have been too successful with our sales agencies in this country, and view the rest of the world through them. We either will have to force our sales agencies to develop their export departments, or build up sales agencies which specialize in exports, beside, in so far as possible, selling direct through our own representative.

Perhaps one of the most helpful expressions of opinion in this regard of future development may be derived from reading an interview recently held with President John A.

Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation, published in the New York Journal of Commerce on April 1st. He showed how there was some doubt in the manufacturer's mind in regard to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law working so as to prevent any great co-operation of manufacturers for covering the foreign field, but in this regard I wish to call your attention to the difference in public attitude when viewing a trust at home and abroad. Even the most rabid opponent of the trust at home looks with pride upon the success of the big concern in its foreign business. Perhaps a sense of sportsmanship enters into this the public believing that a trust successful abroad in standing on its own merits, and therefore, is not pampered and protected as at home.

Recently the International Harvester Company published a full page advertisement in one of the Chicago dailies, which brought forth much favorable comment. The advertisement called the attention of the people of Chicago to the fact that two-thirds of their business depended on the foreign market, and that if it were not for their foreign market, 15,000 people in Chicago would be idle for two-thirds of the year. So it is to be hoped that even such men as Mr. Farrell will wipe out all doubt in their minds as to the Government's attitude on reasonable and just expansion of foreign trade.

Furthermore, in this interview, Mr. Farrell made very favorable comment on the present development of our consular service. My

trip to Europe convinced me that consuls should be retained without regard to politics. I found some fine types but also some poor ones. Mr. Farrell emphasized the hope that it would be possible for the government to employ commercial attaches. In this regard he believes that all the big manufacturers should meet together in Washington, and outline their practical application for all interested. He goes on to show how the manufacturers should begin to take more interest in our reciprocity trade agreements with foreign countries and use their influence with the government to improve all such trade relations.

It is only when such men as the presidents of our steel trusts and heads of our large cotton mills gather together that effective foreign trade promotion will take place. It is almost impossible to lay out theoretical lines of development, but many points can be brought up which, if properly discussed by the big men in conferences on this subject, would put foreign trade ahead years. Our difficulty today is that each man looks upon his export business as a too personal matter. It is almost as hard to get information from him regarding his export business as it is to learn his secret trade processes, but such an attitude, if persisted in, will not develop the broad paths of trade which, after all, are the ones which we all will have to tread. How can a single manufacturer support a steamship line to a definite point with regular sailings? How can a single manufacturer influence one of our big

banks to establish a branch in South America or Africa or China for handling his exchange alone? It is this spirit of co-operation that will ultimately solve our present difficulties.

We must create the atmosphere of commerce that existed in the olden days. Most of the wealthy New England families engaged for many generations in the cotton industry can recall the interest that their ancestors took in the East India and China trades. They keenly followed the clipper ships. Foreign countries also had respect for American ships and traders. In India the arrival of the ice ship from Boston was a public holiday. It is not theory and it is not misplaced oratory to try and get you to think along these lines of good old-fashioned New England, Yankee commerce.

For a minute pause and see how backward we really are in this regard. Germany has an elaborate system of higher commercial education. In the city of Boston it was only six years ago that we first provided a school of commerce, and it was not until this year that the foundations for a new high school of commerce were laid. Spanish is only second to English as the most important commercial language of the world. Spanish has been introduced in our schools in Boston and Lynn, but the business men as yet have not considered a boy with a command of Spanish worth one cent more than the other fellow. During the past two months we have had

(Continued on Page 8)

Export Side of the Textile Industry.

(Continued from Page 7.)

between fifty and one hundred men of all nations, some of them trained for years in the export business, apply for positions at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The manufacturer is not interested. He is unable to see just how he can use such trained men. It was only three years ago that the state of Massachusetts established a port board. Their work has been far ahead of the community's development. Harbor facilities now are more than adequate for the necessary building up of our great New England port.

Last year only \$55,000 worth of cotton goods were exported through the port of Boston, a rather unfavorable picture compared with the clipper ship days. We do not wish to call attention to the fact that most of our New England manufacturers are now exporting through New York, but we do wish to emphasize the fact that foreign trade has become so much a matter of course that New England manufacturers, even with their local pride, have allowed business to go through outside ports at perhaps a greater expense to them. New York is to be complimented for the fact that she has centralized our export business for the United States, but our true condition in foreign trade is shown by the way in which communities have allowed commerce to die in their home cities.

Foreign trade is now a serious problem. We find ourselves in the position that Germany and England found themselves many years ago: forced to sell in the world's markets in order to maintain their great industrial developments. We cannot dump our surplus upon the foreigner. We must remake this surplus into a product which meets even his finicky tastes. His customs and methods must be religiously respected and complied with.

So it is hoped, gentlemen, that when the time comes for you to put your shoulder to the wheel and joint in a revival of foreign trade, you will put aside all politics and help create a new Yankee spirit.

Old Man—What are you fishing for, sonny?"

Sonny—Snigs.

Old Man—What are snigs?

Sonny—I don't know. I ain't never caught any yet.—Ex.



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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Going After Uncle Silas.

The boys have certainly gone after Uncle Silas this week in a very warm fashion, but we have an idea that Uncle Silas will be heard from again.

On account of lack of space we had to leave out one answer to Uncle Silas and several other articles, but they will all appear next week. We welcome contributions for this page and hope those who can write will continue to make it lively.

Card Clothing.

Editor:

As an interested reader of the Bulletin I would like to ask a question:

How is the wire used in card clothing sized or numbered?

Is the same size wire used on cylinders, flats and doffer?

New Subscriber.

Error.

Editor:

In the reply to Yardman last week the type-setters made an error in the formula. It should have been as follows:

"We will use a few letters to build up a formula that will apply in all cases of this kind. Let r equal the radius of the wheel, which is in this case 24 inches, p equal the pitch of the screw which is the distance between threads, 1-4 inch. P equal force applied which in this case is 100 lbs., and we qual the weight lifted or resistance overcome. Then

$$2 \times 3.1416 \times r \times P$$

$W =$

p

Answer to Weaver.

Editor:

I nanswer to "Weaver's" inquiry to a rule to determine the diameter of a given number of yarn, I will say that the diameter of any number will vary with the conditions under which it is spun. Considering twist, humidity, and staple, the nearest approach to a standard or an approximate diameter will be determined by the following rule:

Rule: Multiply 840 by the number of yarn, then extract the square root of the answer. Deduct 10 per cent for compression.

Example with No. 4 yarn.

$$840 \times 4 = 840$$

$$\text{Sq. root of } 840 = 28.98$$

$$10 \text{ per cent} = 2.89$$

$$28.98 - 2.89 = 26.09 \text{ or } 26.1$$

This shows that 26.1 strands of No. 4 yarn can be placed side by side in a space of 1 inch.

To arrrive at the diameter of any we would apply the following rule:

Rule: Multiply the square root of the number 26.1.

I hope the above will be clear to Weaver. If it is not, he may call on Uncle Silas through the Textile Bulletin.

Silas Perkins.

Indigo Dyeing.

Editor:

I notice in a recent issue that J. H. T. wants to know the best method of washing his warps after dyeing them with indigo.

The idea of washing warps after dyeing is first to remove the surplus dye and second to soften them so that they will open easily on the beaming frames.

In a double washing machine such as J. H. T. mentions would suggest the following. In the first side of the machine in boiling water use 2 lbs. of soap, 6 lbs. of Turkey Red oil, and 4 lbs. soda ash. These quantities are suggested for a warp weighing about 200 lbs. although the exact quantities to use will have to be worked out by J. H. T. himself. In the second box I would use cold water.

The above should remove the surplus dye, soften the warps so that they will open out readily and also render the shades brighter and faster. North State.

Yarn Variation.

Editor:

In answer to New Mill, we will say that we do not think that yarn numbers should vary more than 3 per cent from the standard on numbers up to 503, if the mill is doing first class work. On numbers from 50s to 100s about 40 per cent variation should be allowed. For instance, if 33s yarn is being spun it would be considered good running work if the numbers were kept between 34s and 32s. If 20s is being spun the numbers should be kept between 20.6s and 19.4s. If 10s yarn is being spun the numbers should be kept between 10.3s and 9.7s yarn.

Now of course, we know that the great majority of mills have more variation than this, but it is not because they should have.

The question of even numbers is one of no small importance. If your goods go too far to the light side you are apt to have complaints and cancellation of orders. If the pendulum swings too far to the other side and your goods become too heavy there is certain to be a great waste of cotton. I know a carder who thinks it good practice to keep the superintendent kicking about the amount of good cotton in his mottes. He says that when this is the case there is not likely to be any kicks from the other end about the goods being too dirty, specky or full of mottes. The same principle applies in this case. If the goods are kept on the heavy side there are not going to be complaints about the goods being light, but at the same time you have a waste of cotton going on. Suppose for instance you have a small mill using about 50 bales of cotton per week, making 10s yarn. If the yarn averages 9s instead of 10s you are losing right there about \$300.00 per week, if it averages 9 1-2s you are losing about

\$150.00 per week, all due to heavy band, for when he or any other man can do it, they will have the big-head and be discovered with something to have the big-head over. I will tell "Uncle Silas" that I raised the breaking strength at a mill on 20s from 80 to 110 by changing my feed plates, when I took charge of the carding, from a 12 gauge to a tight 7 and flats from a 12 to a 7 gauge, using one inch staple.

I hope to get some good ideas from Uncle Silas, and will prepare to reply to his next jolt.

Card Gauge.

Answer to Uncle Silas.

Editor:

Please allow me space to answer my dear old "Uncle Silas" article in issue of May 14th.

I thought you were dead long ago, my dear old Uncle, and I am so glad I was mistaken, even if you did read my mind and expose my little tricks to the public.

Uncle Silas is a No. 1 mill man, and if the other fellow doesn't give him the right kind of work, he just goes to that other fellow and tells him where the trouble is and if he doesn't straighten things out, Uncle Silas just has him fired out.

But Uncle Silas' memory is failing somewhat these late years, and he has forgotten that J. D. said he had his rolls set so close that they made "cocherel" yarn. He actually got so excited when he went "snip-hunting" that he forgot the kind of card gauges the machinery builders had made. He says the poor fired carder had his feed plates set to a 7, top flats to a 71 and some to a 39. Did the poor fellow have his gauges made in a blacksmith shop? Uncle Silas knows. How many common gauges would the fired man have had to use? Just think A four-leaf cylinder and doffer gauge from the Mason shops is as thick as any I know of viz: 12, 5, 7, 10, total 34, and yet after putting in two of these, he had to guess the other three. What a job he must have had.

Think this over Uncle Silas and come again. As ever, your loving nephew. H. C.

Answer to Uncle Silas.

Editor:

I notice in your issue of May 14th an article signed "Uncle Silas" answering "J. D." and in my opinion if his spinners were all to strike he thinks the carder could keep him from shutting down by putting one tooth of twist gear in his roving, or by turning the beater over on one of his intermediate pickers.

What I want to say in regard to Uncle Silas is this: If he can show where he can do good carding and prove it, by setting a feed plate on a card to 9, 17 or 19 gauge on cotton that will run from 1 1-8 to 7-8 I

will present him with a gold head

The writer has run garnett, which everybody knows is nothing but hard waste reground and with my rolls set properly and kept clean I did not have any trouble with the roving winding around the middle roll. Everybody that knows anything about spinning knows when the roving winds around the middle roll that the back roll is delivering it faster than the middle roll is collecting it and the cause is in the middle roll alone. Either the top or bottom roll is out of order and should be looked after at once. The steel roll is some times battered and that will cause it, or the leather roll on top is smaller than the one behind and does not rest solidly on the steel roll. This causes it to lag behind causing the roving to wind around the steel roll. The middle top roll not having enough weight will make the same trouble. The middle roll should also be run a trifle faster than the back roll and I would recommend two teeth difference.

Trusting that "Uncle Silas" will enlighten us in an early issue, I am,

Watchful Waiting.

Thursday, May 28, 1914.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, MAY 28

Isle of Palms Meeting.

The first session of the Isle of Palms meeting will be held at 2 p. m. June 12th, and at that meeting the papers will be read.

The business meeting and election of officers will be held at 8 p. m., June 13th. June 13th will be devoted to fishing trips and sailing parties, etc.

Have No Choice.

A report has been circulated to the effect that we were backing a certain man for president of the Southern Textile Association, but we wish to emphatically deny that we will use our influence for any candidate for that position. Last week we named several men who are prominently mentioned for the position and as every one of them is a subscriber of the Southern Textile Bulletin as well as a personal friend of our editor, it would be folly for us to take the side of any one man against the others.

If any man mentioned on that list or any other suitable man is a candidate he may feel sure that our influence will not be exerted either against him or for any of his opponents.

The Wrong Policy.

This publication has no political affiliations and believes that manufacturers and especially manufacturers associations should as far as possible keep out of politics.

Judging by the reports of the meeting of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers at Philadelphia last week it almost resolved itself into a Republican convention.

From the annual address of the president of that we note this statement:

"Gentlemen, I need not tell you who looked after your interests in the United States Senate for nearly 20 years, you know as well as I can tell you. Senator Penrose, I say, without fear of truthful contradiction, is the best business Senator Pennsylvania has ever had, and we should say as the master of old, "Well done, good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

"We have a few more days before the primary election here in Pennsylvania. When you get home, take off your coats, make it your business to see that only such men are nominated for office that will do your bidding."

From an account of the proceedings of that convention we also read:

"A telegram of regret was read from Senator Boies Penrose on his inability to keep his engagements to address the convention. Mr. Penrose spoke of the discouraging industrial conditions which he had discovered in a trip throughout Pennsylvania and ascribed these conditions to the Underwood Tariff law. He declared there was no relief in sight for the country's industries until the Republican party can be restored to power and we can go back to the protection system.

Senator Penrose's message was greeted with applause, and was supplemented by President Leippe, who urged the members to 'get into politics' and elect men who would represent their interests."

The National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers is supposed to cover the whole United States and to be composed of men of all political parties but its president tried to inject it into Pennsylvania politics and make it an instrument towards the election of Boise Penrose as United States Senator.

After their president and numerous members had told the great disaster that had come to the knitting industry by reason of tariff and had said much about the factories that had been shut down and the labor that had been thrown out of employment the Convention passed the following remarkable resolution:

"Whereas, The investigations that have been authorized by Congress and which are being made under the direction of the Department of Commerce at Washington as to the cost of manufacture in connection with present business conditions, as the basis for determining the defects of the Underwood-Simmons Tariff bill in its relation to manufacturing interests, would not at this time be a true reflection of the actual results of the new tariff bill; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we recommend to the Department of Commerce that these investigations be postponed until at least a year after the Underwood-Simmons bill became a law, for the reason that practically all manufacturers are still operating on orders taken prior to the passage of the new bill, hence the adverse effects cannot be felt until old orders have been exhausted."

As a supplement to first portion of the above resolution they also agreed that they would refuse to allow the Government representatives to examine their books.

We were opposed to the passage of the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill and we are behind the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers in their effort to obtain such protection as is needed for their industry, but we must say that we have never known a more asinine action than the inci-

dents of their convention mentioned above.

Whether by their consent or not the Democrats are in power and the knit goods industry must work under such laws as they enact but they go out of the way and outside the purpose and object of their organization to assist in a local political fight in Pennsylvania and to return to the Senate a man of another political party.

After months of crying about the damage by the new tariff bill they end their convention by proclaiming to the world that the Underwood-Simmons bill has not hurt them yet and that they are only crying because they are afraid that they will be hurt in the future.

It seems hard for some people to realize that we have come upon a new era in our political life and that the political methods of yesterday, like the machinery of yesterday must be discarded for the new.

The National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers says to its members "Get into politics and take off your coat and work." We say to them, "Get out of politics and stay out." The public has come to view with suspicion political activity by manufacturers and such action always causes antagonism to the wishes of the manufacturers.

The National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers says to its members, "Cry aloud by day and by night that the tariff has ruined our business, but refuse to allow the government to examine your books." We say, "Open your books and show to the government what injury has been done by the tariff and what protection is necessary in order that your business may be conducted at a profit."

We believe in a tariff that will allow the manufacturers of this country a fair and reasonable profit on their business and we will do our part towards such an end.

The cause of protection has been seriously injured by the asinine action of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers and it is evident that the leaders of their recent meeting need to be replaced by men of more brains and ability.

Textile Building to Be Ready in Fall.

We are in receipt of a booklet issued by the Textile Department of the A. and M. College at Raleigh, N. C., setting forth the opportunities offered in North Carolina for young men with a textile training, and explanatory of the textile education offered at this college. It will be recalled that the Textile building was practically destroyed by fire on March 25. It is now being rebuilt with an addition of twenty-five feet of extra class room space. The building will be finished and equipped in time for the opening of college in September. The machinery will be complete and up-to-date in every detail, all of it being of the latest pattern. A large part of this equipment has been donated by machinery builders who look upon the Textile Department of the A. & M. College as one of the best textile schools in the South.



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PERSONAL NEWS

W. L. Law is now secretary of the Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Karl von Ruck is now president of the Spray (N. C.) Cotton Mill.

S. N. Boyce has resigned as president of the Holland Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

W. T. Love has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Holland Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

Jno. C. Rankin of Lowell, N. C., has been elected president of the Holland Mfg. Co., Lowell, N. C.

Coit M. Robinson is now secretary and treasurer of the Holland Mfg. Co., Lowell, N. C.

T. G. Haigh is now secretary and treasurer of the Holt Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. Simmons is now superintendent of the Richmond Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C.

Geo. A. Mebane has resigned as president of the Spray (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

R. A. Carrigan has accepted a position as second hand at the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

F. L. Sentell of Laurens, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Fountain Inn, (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

R. V. Basinger of Lexington, N. C., has become section hand in the Gibson Mill, Concord, N. C.

C. R. Riddle has resigned as overseer of No. 3 weave room at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

C. D. Scott of Prattville, Ala., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

A. H. Bufford has resigned as master mechanic at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

J. M. Wylie has resigned as secretary of the Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

W. H. Shurburtt, overseer of finishing at the Clifton (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has purchased an automobile.

J. W. Bailey of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Marshall Beattie has been elected vice president of the Piedmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

H. G. Settemyer has accepted the position of manager of the Clifton (S. C.) Mill store.

Karl Bishopric has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Spray (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. S. Tramwell has resigned as overseer of carding at Walhalla, S. C., to become overseer of spinning at Seneca, S. C.

P. C. Hudley has resigned as manager of the Clifton (S. C.) Mill Store to become manager of the Union-Buffalo Mills stores at Union, S. C.

D. N. Gosnell of the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at the Richland Mill, Columbia, S. C.

L. T. Curry of Honea Path, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C.

J. H. Morgan has been promoted to second hand of number two spinning room in the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

Frank Warwick, driver for the Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C., was badly scratched last week when his team ran away and threw him out on his face.

W. B. Atwater has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Holt Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

W. W. Byrd has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand of number four weave room at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

T. H. Pennington of Trion, Ga., has been spending some time in Chattanooga, Tenn., where he has been under treatment for his throat.

Ernest Williams of West Point, Ga., has accepted a position with the Parks Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Robt. H. Pinckney has resigned his position at the Greer (S. C.) Mfg. Co., to become paymaster at the Victor Mill, of the same place.

A. S. Armfield of Statesville, N. C., is now second hand in carding at the Golden Belt Mfg. Co., Durham, N. C.

M. C. Stallworth has resigned as paymaster at the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., and accepted a position at the Gainesville (Ga.) Mills.

J. L. Phillips has resigned as overseer of weaving at Fitzgerald, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Southside Mill of the Arrista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Chas. H. Law, of Augusta, Ga., has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Langley (S. C.) Mfg. Co. and the Aiken Mfg. Co., Bath, S. C.

W. L. Landau, formerly of Greensboro, N. C., will be superintendent of Maginnis' Mills, New Orleans, La., when they resume operations.

D. E. West, formerly superintendent of the Wellford (S. C.) Mfg. Co., is now traveling for the Sullivan Hardware Co., of Anderson, S. C.

A. M. Hamilton from the Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Chesnee (S. C.) Mills.

J. T. Davis has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C., and moved to Spartanburg, S. C.

M. T. Poovey has resigned his position at the Jackson Fibre Co., Bemis, Tenn., to become overseer of spinning and spooling at the Trenton (Tenn.) Mills.

C. D. Long has resigned as overseer at the Woodstock Mills, Anniston, Ala., to become time keeper in the weave room of the Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

Wm. Keighley has resigned his position with the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga., to become overseer of carding and spinning at Necronsett Mills, Cumberland, N. C.

A. J. Greer has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Seneca (S. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Greers (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Sam Westall has resigned as superintendent of the Jonesboro (Tenn.) Yarn Mill to accept a similar position at the Sylvia Cotton Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Seneca Cotton Mills,

Seneca, S. C.

L. L. Chandler	.....	Superintendent
A. E. Osborne	.....	Carder
E. S. Trammell	.....	Spinner
N. H. McGuire	.....	Weaver
W. J. Jones	.....	Cloth Room
M. L. Crain	.....	Master Mechanic

Revolution Mills,

Greensboro, N. C.

Geo. P. Stone	.....	Superintendent
J. S. Leonard	.....	Carder
T. O. Ward	.....	Spinner
N. F. Stone	.....	Weaver
J. L. Garner	.....	Finishing
D. J. Cary	.....	Dyer
W. J. Flake	.....	Master Mechanic



Six new Cotton Mill Accounts every month is not bad is it? That has been our average for some time past. Don't you think we must have the goods? Our Mr. HARRY SCRIVENS would like to meet your practical man.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Wellford, S. C.—The Wellford Mfg. Co. will be sold at public sale on June 1st by H. W. Cleveland, receiver.

Burlington, N. C.—The E. M. Holt Plaid Mills are installing 50 new looms, which will have individual motors.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Lowe Manufacturing Co. has let the contract to Baxter Brothers, of this place for an addition to their engine-room.

Batesville, S. C.—The Batesville Mfg. Co. has been purchased by McMillan C. King and will be reorganized under another name.

Charleston, Tenn.—An effort is being made by W. J. Eldridge, of the Charleston Hosiery Mills, to conclude arrangements for the new hosiery mill recently noted as being planned here, a company having been organized with a capital of \$50,000.

Macon, Ga.—The Bibb Mfg. Co. will install three 150 kw-a. transformers and 35 hp. and 75 hp. induction motors which have been purchased from the General Electric Company.

Marion, N. C.—The Clinchfield Mfg. Co., have placed orders for their steam plant as follows: Boilers, (Manning type) from the R. D. Cole Mfg. Co., Newnan, Ga., engine from the Nordberg Mfg. Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., and pumps from the Buffalo Forge Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.

Savage, Md.—The Savage Mfg. Co., a new mill to be built at this place, has placed an order with J. S. Cochran, of Charlotte, N. C., for three Manning type boilers of 200 horse-power each to be built by the D. M. Dillon Steam Boiler Works, of Fitchburg, Mass.

Henderson, N. C.—The Henderson Cotton Mills will add to the equipment of its mills for electric drive fourteen motors ranging from 7 1/2 hp. to 100 hp. with oil switches and a switchboard, the order for which has been placed with the General Electric Company.

Bluff City, Tenn.—The Bluff City Hosiery Mill, with a capital stock of \$20,000, has been organized by W. B. Bachman and others. They will erect a 50x30 foot building, costing \$2,000 and install 60 knitting machines, which have already been purchased for about \$12,000.

Morganton, N. C.—Frank S. Drury, mentioned last week as having plans for a hosiery mill, will build an addition to his building, and will install 25 knitting machines. It is understood that the orders for the machinery have not been placed.

Denton, N. C.—The Denton Knitting Mills Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000 and will build a mill for the manufacture of knit goods.

Landrum, S. C.—It is reported that an overall factory will be established here, but the names of the men interested have not been made public.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Merrimack Mills have added 25 new cottages for operatives to the south of their mill village. All of the new houses are being built in the bungalow style.

Newton, N. C.—The Fidelity Hosiery Mills have let the contract for 21 additional knitting machines. This will bring their output to about 100 dozen pairs of hose a day.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Flint Mfg. Co. are constructing the building for their addition of 11,520 spindles, which they expect to put in operation this fall.

Elberton, Ga.—The Home Cotton Mills have been purchased for \$38,000 by J. C. Plonk, and associates of Cherokee Falls, S. C., and will be reorganized under the name of the Elberton Mfg. Co. Some additional equipment will be purchased.

McColl, S. C.—The Marlboro Cotton Mills has arranged to install considerable new electric drive equipment comprising 100 kw. and 300 kw. alternating current generators, a 310 hp. synchronous motor with 7 kw. exciter, 10 kw. motor-generator set, to 7 1/2 kw-a. and two 25 kw-a. transformers and five motors of 25, 35 and 75 hp. capacities for power distribution. The contract for all this electric drive equipment has been placed with the General Electric Company.

Cliffside, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cliffside Mills was held recently, with nearly all of the stock represented. Various improvements over last year were noted and the affairs of the company found in good condition. There was a slight increase in the annual dividend, though the amount was not given out. R. R. Haynes president, Charles B. Haynes secretary and treasurer and the other officers and directors were re-elected.

Williamsburg, Va.—The Williamsburg Knitting Mills, held idle for some time by the Peninsula Bank of this city, following its purchase of

Greensboro, N. C.—The mills controlled by Caesar Cone have placed an order with the Pure Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co., of Haydensville, Mass., for 60 drinking fountains with the privilege of increasing the order to 100.

Landrum, S. C.—The Shamrock Damask Mills, recently incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, as noted, have organized with the following officers: H. L. Spears, president; Grey B. Hampton, vice-president; J. R. Mallory, treasurer and manager. They will erect a standard mill construction building to be 100x66 feet, and costing about \$3,000. They will have an equipment of 20 looms with electric power equipment this machinery having been purchased. The daily capacity of the new mill will be 1000 yards of damask.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Revolution Cotton Mills have let the contracts for the recently mentioned additions, which are to cost about \$1,000,000. The final plans call for a finishing building, 4 stories high, 303x130 feet, with office attached, a weave room 500x130 feet, carding and spinning building 1 story high 554 by 130 feet, cotton opening room one story high, 100x85 feet and a storage warehouse 503 by 100 feet. The installation of machinery will include 40,000 spindles, 110 looms and 700 cards. The company has

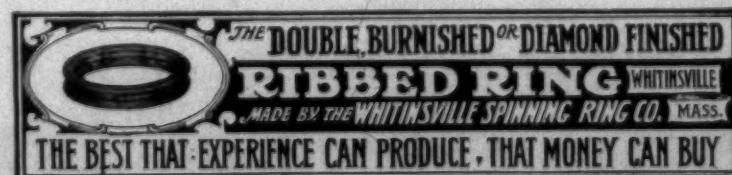
want to rent power for light manufacturing, also to furnish electric light to the city when needed. They will also enlarge their compressor pumping plant, so that a water supply sufficient for any emergency will be available.

The mill, when completed, will have a capacity of 1,000 dozen underwear in fleece lined and flat goods, balriggans and sweater coats. Also a full line of light and heavy weight rib goods in union suits or single garments and athletic garments.

Baltimore, Md.—That the International Cotton Mills Corporation was "on the brink of disaster, which would have seriously affected the New York company and its subsidiaries," is the statement of Myron C. Taylor, former president of the International Cotton Mills Corporation, in an affidavit filed in the Supreme Court in opposition to a suit brought by a Baltimore banker to have the court set aside the transfer of the assets of the International Cotton Mills of Massachusetts.

Francis A. Lazenby, the Baltimore banker, sued on the ground that the dissolution of the New York corporation and the formation of the Massachusetts company are in the interests of certain directors of the former company, and that the New York company had assets of \$7,000,000 over all liabilities at the time of its dissolution. In answer to this charge it is stated that the plan of reorganization was accepted last June by more than two-thirds of the outstanding stockholders. It is admitted that the directors of the International Cotton Mills voted to issue \$3,000,000 in addition to the original stock issue of the new company, but that only \$59,000 has been issued.

The defense further declares that if the organization of the Massachusetts corporation is declared void it will inflict irreparable damage on the majority of stockholders and on



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the public. The defense also recites the election of officers of the Massachusetts corporation; that the headquarters had been moved to Boston; that the new corporation had received payment from the bankers for \$4,000,000 of notes and \$3,000,000 of preferred stock; that under the agreement the holders of preferred stock in the New York company would exchange them for 77 per cent value of common stock in the Massachusetts corporation, while common stockholders were entitled to 16 1-3 per cent of common stock in the new company.

Receiver For Enoree Mfg. Co.

The Enoree Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, S. C., was placed in the hands of a receiver by Judge Thomas S. Sease in Common Pleas Court Tuesday. Andrew M. Law, president of the company, was appointed receiver. The company is capitalized at \$667,000. It operates 36,000 spindles and 896 looms. Restricted credit and unsatisfactory market conditions, coupled with the necessity for a physical rehabilitation of the property, are given as the reasons for its financial difficulties in a statement issued by Mr. Law.

The mill will be kept in full operation.

Mr. Law says in his statement:

"While the physical defects have been in a large measure improved and the mill's organization brought up to a point of efficiency it has seldom, if ever, formerly enjoyed, the financial condition has been steadily growing worse.

"On this account at a meeting of the directors it was decided best for all interests that the company not contest an action brought in the courts for the collection of an account, feeling that the interests of all the creditors and stockholders could be more fairly administered upon, expensive litigation be avoided, and the present organization be maintained without the loss of any orders now on the company's books, by the appointment of a receiver."

New Treasurer For Mason Machine Works.

Arthur R. Sharp, treasurer of the Sharp Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, Mass., and of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass., has succeeded William H. Bent as treasurer of the Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass., the latter continuing as a director of the company.

The Mason Machine Works has leased offices in the Columbian Life Building, 77 Franklin street, Boston, and the Sharp Manufacturing Co.'s Boston offices are also to be moved to the same building, as are those of the Merrimack Utilization Co., of which Mr. Sharp is general manager.

Arthur R. Sharp has long been a prominent factor in the cotton man-

ufacturing industry of New England and is rated as one of its ablest and most successful men.

His connection with the Mason Machine Works will greatly strengthen that well known firm.

Shocked By Live Wire.

Fletcher Taylor, master mechanic at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., narrowly escaped serious injury last week when he was severely shocked by a live wire in the mill sub-station. The shock made him unconscious for a while, but his only painful injuries were burns about the hands and feet.

Mill Store Robbed.

The store of G. C. Deese & Co., at the Manchester Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., was entered Monday night and a quantity of goods taken. No clue to the identity of the robbers has been found.

The Science of Knitting.

We are in receipt of a copy of "The Science of Knitting" by Ernest Tompkins. This is a very complete book dealing in a very complete way with the theory and practice of knitting and filled with useful tables. The price of the book is \$3.00.

Glue Embroidery.

Glue embroidery aptly describes a new idea for giving at slight cost an embroidered appearance to cloth. A solution of the chemicals from which artificial silk is made is prepared in a tank and used like the ink of a printing press for printing patterns on the cloth.

After it dries the cloth bears a raised pattern in artificial silk.—Saturday Evening Post.

Manila Fibre Tests.

The Bureau of Agriculture at Manila is conducting extensive tests to establish scientific standards for the Philippine fibre production. The method followed is to select average samples of the fibre, cut them into metre lengths, weight each sample to the fraction of a gram, and then ascertain the breaking strain of each strand. The average breaking strain per grain metre, secured by dividing the registered breaking strain by weight of the sample being tested, is the accurate index of comparative strength and quality which is being used. Tests for single fibres are varied by tests with twisted fibres. The weight method is followed, because a thick single fibre, which will stand a strain of three kilos (6.6 pounds), for example, may not be so strong, comparatively, as a thinner fibre breaking under much less strain.



In a mill running on plain print goods a weaver ran six looms. After the installation of

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

the operative found it possible to run eight—and to run them easier and better than before.

This must mean not only more production, but the production of a better article with a less percentage of seconds.

Any good humidifier will be of efficient service in this direction. The Turbo will prove fully the simplest, easiest way to produce guaranteed humidity.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUILDERS OF MODERN

Bleaching, Dyeing, Drying, Finishing and
Mercerizing Machinery

THE HIGHEST STANDARD BOTH
IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

A. H. WASHBURN, Southern Agent
Suite 800-806 Realty Building
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods market last week remained firm and showed tendencies of improvement. Denims have sold in large quantities to the manufacturing and jobbing trade, in some cases the deliveries running into September. Colored cottons have shown a little more activity, principally on goods for delivery before September. There were many indications of more interest on the part of buyers last week, who have been deferring business because of the general uncertain condition of the trade. Buying of wide print cloths has extended to some of the largest users and it is noted that some printers are buying narrow cloths.

The demand for gray goods and print cloths held steady during the week, and during the latter part buyers were paying advances of as much as an eighth of a cent over the levels at the opening of the week. Buyers have shown a willingness to pay a premium in the gray either for spot delivery or delivery within six weeks. It was said in the market that spot goods in gray were one cent a yard higher than the late contracts. The call for organdies has strengthened the market on plain fine goods and lawn to a noticeable extent. The return of the styles of the 30s has meant the return of the soft sheer goods, with organdy having the best demand.

Repeat orders from retailers in many sections leads to the belief that stocks in their hands are very limited. Individual orders were not large, but they were numerous enough last week to make large total. The advent of warmer weather has helped sales and large retail houses report that their sales in most departments are as large as for the same period last year.

Gray goods was active and prices were slightly higher. The tendency of the manufacturers is to hold off on print cloth construction until they can secure higher prices.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week, fairly active trading developed and the total sales of the week, 240,000 pieces, was larger than for a number of weeks. Slight advances on some styles of wide goods were obtained by the mills and towards the end of the week it was not easy to secure goods at the quotations of the previous week. The most of the trading was confined to the wide and medium styles. Buyers showed more interest in contracts than for any period for a couple of months, and the demand for spot and nearby goods was also active. Most of the contracts placed extended through July and August and beyond that period practically no business was placed. During the closing days of the week, the demand was strong and trading so active that some of the manufacturers, not only stiffened their prices, but refused to sell goods at the present prices of the total sales, about 80,000 pieces were spots.

Prices on cotton goods in New York were as follows:		
Print cloth, 28-in. std	3 3-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 3-8	—
4-yard, 80x80s	7	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	5 5-8	—
38 1-2-inch, std	5 1-8	—
Brown drills, std.	8	—
Sheetings, So. std.	7 3-4	8
3-yard	7 1-4	—
4-yard, 56x60s	5 3-4	5 7-8
4-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2	—
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s	5 3-8	—
5-yard, 48x52s	5	—
Denims, 9-ounce	14	17
Stark, 9-oz. duck	15 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.		
duck	16 1-8	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	13 1-2	—
Standard, fancy print	5 1-4	—
Standard, ginghams	6 1-4	—
Fine dress ginghams	8	9 3-4
Kid finished cambrics	4 1-2	4 3-4

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks:		
In sight for week	57,000	—
In sight for season	14,000,000	—
In sight same date last yr	13,347,000	—
Port receipts for season	10,030,000	—
Port receipts same date last year	9,559,000	—
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,087,000	—
Southern mills takings for season	2,663,000	—
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1	219,000	—
Interior last year	250,000	—
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	27,000	—
Northern for season	2,349,000	—
Total visible this week	4,925,000	—
Total visible last week	4,990,000	—
Total visible same date last year	4,355,000	—
Of this the total American this week	2,898,000	—
Of this the total American last week	3,008,000	—
Of this the total American last year	2,797,000	—

In the old days of typesetting by hand a printer known from New York to San Francisco as "Pilgrim" Hazlett wandered into a Pennsylvania town and asked the editor of the weekly for a "sit."

"Well," said the editor, "I can put you to work, but I'm afraid I can't pay much money."

"Make me an offer," said the Pilgrim.

"All right. I can give you two meals a day at my house, you can sleep here in the office on this lounge, and I'll take care of your laundry. Then, if you need tobacco, get it across the street at the grocery. They run an account with us. And up at that brewery you can get a can of beer whenever you like. Besides, I'll pay you \$4 a week. Is that satisfactory?"

"Gosh," said the Pilgrim, after repeating the offer to get it straight in his mind, "if I get all that, what do I want with the \$4?"—Ex.

Capital, Labor and Factory Site Waiting for a Textile Industry

A hustling North Carolina county seat town offers liberal inducements to those experienced in establishing and successfully operating a textile industry.

High-class labor is available locally—liberal stock subscriptions will be made and a factory site is offered free.

The Southern Railway furnishes excellent freight and passenger service.

For particulars refer to File 47178 and writing

M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent

Room 129 SOUTHERN RAILWAY Washington, D. C.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturers

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY

RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE

FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE

B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX

BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

The Yarn Market**A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.**

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-
road Stock and Other High
Grade Securities

Philadelphia, Pa. — Business in both divisions of the yarn market last week, was, according to reports from dealers, very slow. There were a few inquiries for large lots for future delivery and a few sales of 25,000 pounds or more, but on the whole the buying was from hand to mouth. Very few manufacturers seem to be inclined to buy yarns for future deliveries at the present prices.

Selling agents for mills' making light weight underwear say that they are getting nothing but hand to mouth business. They are of the opinion that stocks in the hands of distributors are small and later they will send in many duplicate orders. Some knitters are said to be sold ahead until September and October while others say that business with them is slow. Southern frame spun cones, 24s, sold for 23 and 24 1-2 cents, 26s, 23 1-2 and 24 1-2 cents and the coarser numbers were sold on the basis of 20 and 21 cents for 10s.

Last week the demand for single combed yarns, was very light and prices showed a great irregularity. They depended on how much the spinner needed business and how badly the knitted wanted yarn. Sales of 14s were made for 27 cents, 16s for 27 1-2 cents, 18s for 28 and 29 cents.

Weavers continue to buy from hand to mouth as they need yarns and they are paying a variety of prices. Sales of 14-1 skeins were made for 20 to 21 cents, 14-1 warps sold for 19 1-2 to 20 1-2 cents, and 20-1 warps for 20 1-2 and 21 cents.

Southern Single Skeins.

8s	17	1-2—18	1-2
10s	10	—19	
12s	18	1-2—19	1-2
14s	19	—20	
16s	19	1-2—20	1-2
20s	21	—22	
26s	22	—	
30s	25	—	

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	17	1-2—18	1-2
10s	18	—19	
12s	18	1-2—19	1-2
14s	19	—20	
16s	19	1-2—20	1-2
20s	21	—22	
26s	23	—	
30s	25	—	

Carpet and Uphoister Yarn in Skeins:

9-4 slack	19	1-2
9-4 slack	20	1-2
8-3-4 hard twist	17	1-2—18

Southern Single Warps:

8s	18	—18	1-2
10s	18	1-2—19	1-2

12s	19	—20
14s	19	1-2—21
20s	21	—22
24s	23	—24
26s	23	1-2—24
30s	24	1-2—25
40s	29	—
50s	36	—

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18	—19
10s	18	1-2—19
12s	19	—20
14s	21	—21
16s	21	—22
20s	21	1-2—22
20s	21	1-2—22
24s	23	—23
26s	23	1-2—24
30s	24	1-2—25
40s	29	—
50s	36	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone:

8s	18	—19
10s	19	—20
12s	19	1-2—21
14s	20	—21
16s	20	—22
18s	20	1-2—22
20s	20	1-2—23
22s	21	—23
24s	22	1-2—24
26s	23	—24
30s	25	1-2—27

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

50s	37	—
22s	23	1-2—24
24s	24	—24
26s	24	1-2—25
30s	26	—
22s	25	—25
24s	25	1-2—26
26s	26	—26
30s	27	—27

Two-Ply Carder Peeler in Skeins:

20s	23	1-2—
22s	24	—
24s	24	—24
26s	24	1-2—25
30s	25	—
36s	25	—25
36s	28	—28
40s	30	—
50s	36	—
60s	41	—45

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28	—29
24s	30	—30
30s	31	1-2—33
40s	37	—41
50s	37	—41
50s	47	—52
60s	47	—52
70s	55	—61
80s	65	—68

He found his own front porch with wonderful accuracy, navigated the steps with precision, and discovered the key-hole by instinct. Once in the dimly lighted hall, there was an ominous silence followed by a tremendous crash.

"Why, what has happened, Henry?" came a voice from above.

"It's all right, Mary, but I'll—I'll learn those goldfish to snap at me!"

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill
Stocks.

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

Bid. Asked

Arista	...
Alphine, pfd	100
Avon	...
Brown, com	115
Brown, pfd	100
Cabarrus	120
Cannon	150
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd	100
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	...
Chronicle	160
Cliffside	190
Dakota	125
Dixie	60
Divestile	100
Efrid	115
Erwin, com	155
Erwin, pfd	120
Flint Mill	150
Gibson	109
Gray Mfg. Co.	130
Henrietta	117
Highland Park	190
Highland Park, pfd	102
Imperial	130
Kesler	140
Loray Mfg. Co., pfd	85
Loray, com	10
Lowell	200
Majestic	150
Paola	70
Patterson	129
Raleigh	85
Vance	70
Washington	...
Wiscasset	140
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	...
Oconee, com	100
Oconee, pfd	100&int.
Pacolet Com.	103
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd	100&int.
Parker, Com.	6
Parker, pfd	30
Parker Cot. M. Co., guar	85
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	115
Pickens Cot. Mills, S. C.	95
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	140
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	92
Richland C. M., pfd	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	140
Saxon Mills	116
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	45
Spartan Mills	52
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	116
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	280
Union-Buffalo M. 1st pfd	35
Union-Buffalo, 2nd	3
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...
Ware Shoals M. Co., S. C.	70
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	61
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd	35
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	95
Williamston Mills, S. C.	95
Woodruff Cot. M. S. C.	95
Woodside Cot. M. S. C.	...
Williamston Cot. M. pfd	85

Thursday, May 28, 1914.

Personal Items

H. T. Crigler is now secretary of the Williamston (S. C.) Mills.

Samuel Turner has been elected treasurer of the Turner Mills, Monroe, N. C.

H. E. Kohn has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

Morgan Click has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

R. G. Wortham of Richmond, Va., has been elected treasurer of the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Ernest L. Hinson is now president of the Liberty Cotton Mills, Clayton, N. C.

Sam F. Patterson has resigned as treasurer and manager of the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

C. D. McDonald of Durham, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Durham Hosiery Mills No. 4, Durham, N. C.

V. H. Snyder, of the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of finishing at the Proximity (N. C.) Print Works.

T. E. Ratcliffe has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Durham Hosiery Mills No. 4, Carrboro, N. C., to become part owner and assistant manager of the Glenwood Knitting Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

Southern Mill Men Oppose Palmer Child Labor Bill.

Child labor in Southern cotton mills was discussed from the manufacturers' point of view before the House Committee on Labor, by men who opposed the Palmer bill. This measure bars from interstate commerce goods manufactured by children under the age of 14.

Representatives of the cotton mills who spoke were Lewis W. Parker, W. E. Beattie, both of Greenville, S. C., and Alexander Long, of Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. Parker advocated the settlement of the child labor problem by the states and not by the Federal government. He claimed that manufacturers would be glad enough to keep child labor out of their mills, but that the states should force the children into schools. He said that out of 50,000 cotton mill operatives in South Carolina, but 3,000 were below the age of 14.

Textile Credits.

(Continued from Page 5.)

The fact that you must not overlook is that to keep your notes out, the note broker must be constantly finding a new body of buyers for your paper. No principle can be more firmly established in the minds of bank officers than that it is contrary to good banking to renew a note bought of a note broker.

You would shock the average bank officer merely to suggest such a

thing. He has bought your paper of the note broker with the understanding in all minds that it will be paid at maturity. The whole conduct of the bank from that time forth is based on that understanding. The day that your note matures the bank expects 100 per cent

of cash for it, and it has planned its other affairs upon this expectation. Hence, the concern which asks a renewal on such a paper has dealt its own credit a real blow.

I asked a responsible officer in one of the biggest commercial banks in this country the other day a ques-

tion which has a bearing on this matter. Which would get the lower rate of interest, a loan to a cotton mill which keeps a good balance on deposit in his bank, all the time, or a loan to some other cotton mill, of equally good credit but with no balance in his bank, that was made through a note broker?

At first thought, his answer that the mill with no balance in his bank would get the lower rate is surprising. On second thought, the fact occasions much less wonder. The cotton mill which borrowed direct may ask a renewal of its loan, and the bank will be morally bound, because it has that mill's deposit, to grant a renewal of all or part of the loan. In the other case, the mill has bought an impersonal relation. It is bound neither by honor, nor other influence except self-preservation, to do anything for this second mill if it shall be in distress. This impersonal relation is worth something to the bank, and it is willing to pay for it by allowing a lower rate of interest.

So the mill which has recourse to the note broker is gambling upon the note broker's ability to find customers for new notes frequently enough to provide funds for payment of the old notes. Certainly that is the case where the mill undertakes to bank upon the note broker's statement, that he can keep out a specified amount of paper for the mill all of the time. In short, this is another bit of guesswork finance, the kind that is being eliminated.

The far wiser course is for the mill to proceed on the assumption that, when it begins to patronize the note broker, it must commence to watch the money markets of the world closely, and spread on reef sail in the light of what those markets forecast. By such a course alone can the mill hope to be prepared for that moment when, because he is human and not a miracle worker, the note broker will have to confess that for the present he is unable to sell any more of its notes.

**Known For Their Quality**

On account of their uniform high quality our travelers are recommended by the best spinners

U. S. Ring Traveler Company

AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer

159 Aborn St.

Providence, R. I.

Established 1834

Incorporated 1900

The J. A. Gowdrey Reed & Harness Mfg. Co.

JAS. WILSON, President and Treasurer

Loom Reeds of all kinds. Also Leice, Leno and Tapeing Reeds, Warping and Slasher Combs. Prompt deliveries. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

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"The Felton Curved Sweep"

Saves the broom expense. A push broom with a curve that throws the dirt and lint to the center.



High Grade Brushes Made in the South.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—We have no branches, nor are we connected with any other Company

YORKSHIRE GUM

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

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Offers room with hot and cold water for \$1.00 per day and up, which includes free use of public shower baths

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Rooms with private baths for \$1.50 per day and up; suites of two rooms and bath for \$4.00 per day and up.

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If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment

Beamers Wanted.

Want one or two long chain beamers. Piece work and good wages paid. Address No. 1045, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Roller Shop Wants Location.

Wanted—A good stand for a roller shop to do piece work. Prefer a community nearby mills which have no shops close. Have 12 years experience as roller coverer and can give best references. All who are not getting their work promptly write for further information. Address "Roller Shop," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Spinners Wanted.

Want a few good spinners. Pay 20 cents per side. Work runs good. Write for further particulars. W. H. Newton, Supt., Star Cotton Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

Warper Tender Wanted.

Want Denn warper tender, pay \$1.75. There is a side issue in this job, by which \$2.00 to \$2.25 can be made by a fast, careful hand. No hobo or rum sucker wanted. Applicant must be in position to come at once. Apply to S. B. Shipp, Supt., Wilson Cotton Mills, Wilson, N. C.

Card Grinder Wanted.

First-class card grinder for small card room to grind eighteen cards and do the fixing on eight speeders, must be around good man, preference given to man with family of mill help. Pay right man \$1.50 per day. Address R. G. Nuttall, overseer carding, Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted: We are starting up a new mill with all new machinery and want card room help generally, spinners and doffers, draw-in hands and weavers on Draper looms. These are the latest model looms on plain work. We pay good wages. Good place to live. Cheap house rent. Good water. Pay every week. Apply by letter or in person to Supt., Kershaw Mill, Kershaw, S. C.

Want Roller Covering Outfit.

Wanted: Complete Roller Covering outfit. Could use second-hand outfit, but same must be in first-class condition. Address J. T. Curruthers, Denim Branch, Greensboro, N. C.

Help Wanted.

Wanted for day work, two or three good families of spinners and winder room help. Healthy place to live and plenty of amusements. Good churches and Sunday schools and a cheap place to live. For further information write to C. S. Pitts, overseer of spinning and winding, Efrd Mill No. 2, Albemarle, N. C.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or carder and spinner in large mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Am a textile graduate. Address No. 656.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Georgia or South Carolina. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 657.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address 658.

A GOO DCARDER who quit the mill a year ago and took a canvassing position for his health now wishes to get into correspondence with the manager of some good mill needing his services. Will not consider less than \$3.00 per day. Address No. 659.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$4.00 per day. 8 years experience as overseer of weaving and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 660.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given entire satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experience from ground up on both white and colored goods. Address No. 661.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had several years experience and can get results. Can give former employers as references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 662.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have always given satisfaction.oulwd prefer mill in South Carolina. Fine reference. Address No. 663.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but want larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 664.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent of New England mills but wish to move South. Experienced on fine goods. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 665.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but prefer healthier location. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 666.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Held one position seven years and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 667.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Especially experienced in card room. Can give fine references and good reason for wanting to change. Address No. 668.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 669.

WANT position as receiver of cotton for cotton mill by young man with 10 years experience handling cotton. Can class, weigh, check, or do anything there is to do with cotton. Also had some experience in cotton mill office. Satisfactory references furnished from my past and present employers. Write No. 670.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent of large mill, or weaver and designer. Long experience on both white and colored, plain and fancy goods. Fine references. Address No. 671.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 8 years experience as machinery erector and carder. Married. Good references. Can change on 10 days notice. Address No. 672.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or finishing. Long experience as weaver. Am expert cloth room and finisher man. Experienced in finishing colored goods. Address No. 673.

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ROLL COVERER wants position in South Carolina at not less than \$2.00 per day. Have had 12 years experience. Am married and strictly sober. Address No. 674.

WANT position as designer and master mechanic in small mill. Can handle steam or water power. Can not consider less than \$2.50. Best of references. Address No. 675.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish best of references. Address No. 676.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 677.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 30 years experience in weave room. 15 years as overseer on drills, etc. Can handle any kind of loom, but prefer Draper. Good manager of help. Address No. 682.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 678.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in good mill. Age 39 and have family of mill help. Good references from present employers. Address No. 679.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill but want larger mill. Have run carding and spinning in large mills and always given satisfaction. Address No. 680.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 681.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Good reference from former employers, including my last job. Address No. 683.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want experience on both coarse and fine numbers. Address No. 684.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 37. Have had 15 years experience in cloth room and overseer in present cloth room for 10 years. Mill with over 80,000 spindles and 2,000 looms. Can give best of references. Address No. 685.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of colored goods mill, but also experienced on white goods. Can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 686.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and always gave satisfaction. Held last position many larger job. Have had long experience and had satisfactory reason for leaving. Good references. Address No. 687.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Employed at present and getting good production, but wish to change. Can furnish references. Address No. 688.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in mill of from 10,000 to 20,000 spindles or second hand in large mill. Age 33. Married. Sober and steady worker. Best of references. Address No. 689.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill on either white or colored work. Have held present job as superintendent 6 years. Good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 690.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Would accept position as traveling salesman. Can furnish fine references both as to character and ability. Address No. 691.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of carding. Have had long practical experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 692.

HIGH GRADE carder wishes to make a change 25 years experience in mill 10 years as overseer. A cloth and successful record can be shown from my present and past employers. 39 years old; have a family. Can come on reasonable notice. Address No. 693.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. 24 years experience in mill. 5 years in present position. Can give fine references. Address No. 694.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed in successful mill but want larger mill. Have good experiences and can furnish best of references. Address No. 695.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in good size room at not less than \$2.00 per day. Can furnish good references. Address No. 696.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Age 43. Married. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Can give last

job as reference. Address No. 697.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for chemicals or sizing compounds. Long experience as overseer of weaving and slashing and can furnish satting warps. Good references. Address No. 698.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 50,000 spindle mill on weaving or yarn. 25 years experience in carding and spinning on No. 2's to 50's both carded and peeler, white and colored work. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 700.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill or overseer of large card room. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 701.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 702.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change on account of location. Age 30. Married. 16 years experience in carding. References from present and past employers. Address No. 703.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed as overseer of weaving on fancy goods and can give present employers as reference. Also experienced designer. Address No. 704.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, cloth room or designing. An expert designer and experienced on fine dobby and jacquard goods, both white and colored. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 705.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have held present position 2 years and given satisfaction, but want larger job. Age 39. Can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 706.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed, but prefer to change. Have had good experience and references are A-1. Address No. 707.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods. Expert Draper man. Have good references. Address No. 708.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 35. Have 24 years mill experience. Long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 709.

WANT position as master mechanic 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 710.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience especially on hosiery yarns. Am considered a good manager of help. Last employer is my reference. Address No. 711.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had good experience both as overseer and as machinery overhauler. Can come on short notice. Address No. 712.

WANT position as master mechanic at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 713.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been in present position for 14 years. Can handle any class of work, fine or coarse, white or colored, plain or fancy. Good references. Address No. 714.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 715.

WANT position as superintendent in North Carolina, east Tennessee or northern South Carolina. Now employed but do not like location. Fine references. Address No. 716.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. Now employed and only reason for changing is that I want larger job. Experienced on sulphur, direct and developed colors and bleaching. Am a good sizer. Address No. 717.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 36. Married. Sober. Have been in card room 17 years. Several years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 718.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 719.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on two to six harness work, both heavy and light on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 720.

WANT position as overseer of carding in a mill of about 12,000 spindles. 30 years old. Married. Strictly sober. 14 years experience in mill. Can give good reference. Address No. 721.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 44. Good references from present employers. Have 4 bands for mill. Address No. 722.

WANT position as overseer of carding and combing. Have had 14 satisfactory references. Address No. 698.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. 18 years on dyeing and bleaching warps and raw stock all colors. Also experienced on siz-

Thursday, May 28, 1914.

years experience in fine yarn mill. Good manager of self and can furnish good references. Address No. 723.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 45. Had 52 years practical experience and now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Strictly sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 724.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change to healthier location. Have had long experience. Would accept traveling position. Address No. 725.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Age 25. Married. Well educated, but have also had long practical experience. Gilt edge references. Address No. 726.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed and have made good on present job, but mill is to change hands. Good references. Address No. 727.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper job, but am expert on box looms and dobbies. Have run large room sand always given satisfaction. Address 728.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large room. 5 years as overseer. Age 36. Married. References from former employers. Address No. 729.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on either white or colored work. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer more modern mill. Would not be interested at less than \$1,200 per year. Address No. 730.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Age 48. Married. 30 years experience on wide variety of goods. Now employed and can furnish line of good references. Address No. 731.

WANT position as sample room man or designer. Have had good experience on fancy and fine goods, both silk and cotton. Can furnish good references. Address No. 732.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Have had good experience in both rooms as overseer and can give satisfaction. Fine references. Address No. 733.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed, but want larger room. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 734.

WANT position as roller coverer. 8 years experience. Am first-class roller coverer. Strictly sober. Steady worker. Can furnish good references. Address No. 735.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.4½ PETERS STREET
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ATLANTA, GA.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Thursday, May 28, 1914.

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WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill or overseer of large card room. Long expereince. Good references. Address No. 701.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 702.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change on account of location. Age 30. Married. 16 years experience in carding. References from present and past employers. Address No. 703.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed as overseer of weaving on fancy goods and can give present em- ployers as reference. Also ex- perienced designer. Address No. 704.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, cloth room or designing. An expert designer and experienced on fine dobby and jacquard goods, both white and colored. Now em- ployed. Good references. Ad- dress No. 705.

WANT position as overseer of spin- ning. Have held present position 2 years and given satisfaction, but want larger job. Age 39. Can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 706.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now em- ployed, but prefer to change. Have had good experence and ref- erences are A-1. Address No. 707.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Expeircined on both heavy and fine goods. Expert Draper man. Have good references. Address No. 708.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 35. Have 24 years mill experiance. Long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 709.

WANT position as master mechanic 20 years experience and can fur- nish fine references. Have 2 do- fers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 710.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience especially on hosiery yarns. Am con- sidered a good manager of help. Last employer is my reference. Address No. 711.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had good ex- perience both as overseer and as machinery overhauler. Can come on short notice. Address No. 712.

WANT position as master mechanic at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 713.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been in present position for 14 years. Can handle any class of work, fine or coarse, white or colored, plain or fancy. Good references. Address No. 714.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfactoin. Good references. Address No. 715.

WANT position as superintendent in North Carolina, east Tennessee or northern South Carolina. Now employed but do not like location. Fine references. Address No. 716.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. Now employed and only rea- son for changing is that I want larger job. Experienced on sul- phur, direct and developed colors and bleaching. Am a good sizer. Address No. 717.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 36. Married. Sober. Have been in card room 17 years. Several years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 718.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from present and former employ- ers. Address No. 719.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on two to six harness work, both heavy and light on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 720.

WANT position as overseer of carding in a mill of about 12,000 spindles. 30 years old. Married. Strictly sober. 14 years experience in mill. Can give good reference. Address No. 721.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 44. Good references from present employers. Have 4 bands for mill. Address No. 722.

WANT position as overseer of carding and combing. Have had 14 isfactory references. Address No. 698.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. 18 years on dyeing and bleaching warps and raw stock all colors. Also experienced on siz-

years experience in fine yarn mill. Good manager of self and can furnish good references. Address No. 723.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 45. Had 52 years practical experience an dnow employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Strictly sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 724.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change to healthier location. Have had long experience. Would accept traveling position. Address No. 725.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Age 25. Mar- ried. Well educated, but have also had long practical experience. Gilt edge references. Address No. 726.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now em- ployed and have made good on present job, but mill is to change hands. Good references. Address No. 727.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper job, but am expert on box looms and dobbies. Have run large room sand always given satisfaction. Address 728.

WANT position as overseer of spin- ning or second hand in large room. 5 years as overseer. Age 36. Married. References from former employers. Address No. 729.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on either white or colored work. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer more modern mill. Would not be interested at less than \$1,200 per year. Address No. 730.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Age 48. Married. 30 years expereince on wide variety of goods. Now employed and can furnish line of good references. Address No. 731.

WANT position as sample room man or designer. Have had good expericee on fancy and fine goods, both silk and cotton. Can furnish good references. Address No. 732.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Have had good experi- ence in both rooms as overseer and can give satisfaction. Fine references. Address No. 733.

WANT position as overseer of card- ing. Now employed, but want larger room. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 734.

WANT position as roller coverer. 8 years experience. Am first-class roller coverer. Strictly sober. Steady worker. Can furnish good references. Address No. 735.

Thursday, May 28, 1914.

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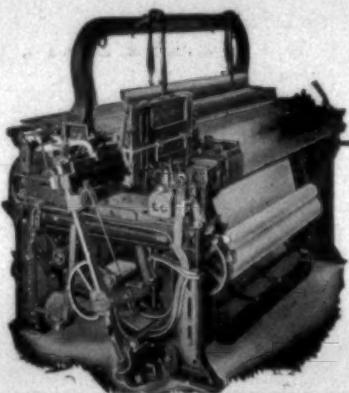
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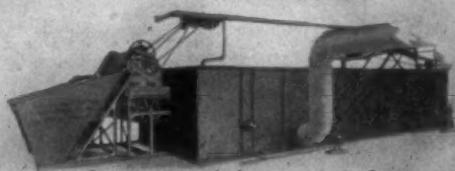
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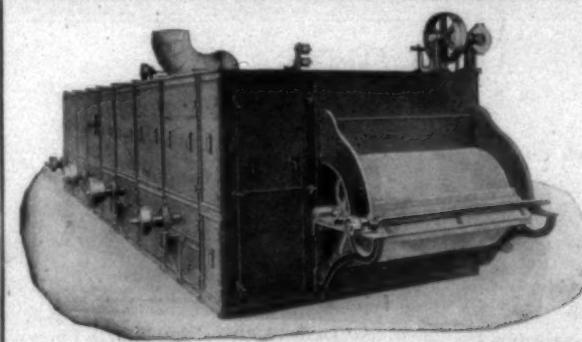
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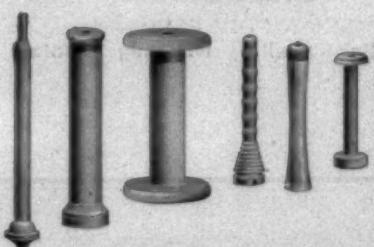
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